

SOUTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE ARE
DOING VERY LITTLE BUT
HOLDING ON.

LATE STATE CAPITOL NEWS

Review of The Latest News Gathered
Around the State Capitol That Will
Be of Interest to Our Readers Over
South Carolina.

Columbia.

The house and senate received a special message from the governor about the Fortner bill and the two cent passenger rate bill. Something was also said in the message about the constitutional provision that an act shall become a law if the governor does not sign it or return it to the general assembly without his signature in three days after he receives it. The message intimated that the legislators would have plenty of time to pass the Fortner bill and the two cent rate bill while the governor was considering the general appropriation bill, and that unless the two bills were acted on the governor might call a special session of the general assembly next spring.

As a matter of fact, the house has passed both the Fortner bill and the two cent passenger rate bill. Nothing was done in the senate toward redeeming itself. Its session of routine, negation and reaction continued.

"We are a lawless people," cried Senator Verner of Oconee county, in a vigorous speech made against the Lawson-Harper-McCravey compulsory education bill, which Senator Lawson had canned up.

Senator Verner said that a compulsory education law could not be enforced. He said that the people of South Carolina had absolute disregard for law, and told the senators that recently a citizen had said that he could commit murder in this state without fear of punishment. The senator from Oconee said that compulsory education would stir up strife. He also asked: "Who in the name of heaven wants you to clothe his children?"

The senator said that he was prepared to talk to the end of the session against the bill. He yielded to Senator Carlisle, upon whose motion debate was adjourned until next day.

Though the prescribed 40 days of the general assembly of South Carolina are ended, up to this time not a single progressive state-wide measure has been enrolled for ratification. While other states have enacted and are enacting measures of constructive reform, notably the Western States, South Carolina is content with negative, routine and even reactionary legislation.

The Weston bill to provide for the medical inspection of school children passed the senate but is hung up in the house, and the same is true of the Sullivan bill to provide for the establishment of a state pelagra hospital and commission and the McLaurin warehouse bill. Primary reform measures have been killed in both houses. The lower house has passed one such bill, but notice of intention to veto any bill of the sort has been received from the governor.

The upper branch of the general assembly has moved slowly, wasting time and opposing measures even when there was an opportunity for corrective amendments. Its action with regard to the Nicholson primary bill is an example. The two principal reasons given for the death of the measure were that it was a matter for the party, and that there was no evidence of fraud. It was stated, further, that the people of South Carolina were not educated up to the fact that fraudulent voting is a crime. This was given as a reason why the proposed reform measure should not pass. Because of the attitude of the senate, the following measures are still on its calendar:

Third Reading—The Young-Mitchum bill to establish an industrial reform school for girls; the Lawson bill

to provide for the registration of births and deaths; the Lawson-Harper-McCravey compulsory education bill.

Second Reading—The Weston child labor bill; the McCravy bill providing for the establishment of a state conservation commission; the Clifton bill to provide for a state highway commission, a state highway engineer and for licensing automobiles and other motor vehicles; the Hall bill to prohibit common carriers from locking the doors of passenger coaches; the Beams-Sanders bill to abate and enjoin houses of prostitution.

The bill of the late Mr. Rembert providing for the participation of South Carolina in the Panama-Pacific Exposition has yet to be disposed of by the senate. Senator Carlisle having moved its reconsideration after its passage through both houses. The Wyche white slave bill is still in the east wing, also.

House.

Preparatory to adjournment sine die, the house killed all the second reading house bills on its calendar. This is usually an indication that the session of the general assembly is near its close.

The house passed the concurrent resolution from the senate urging the South Carolina delegation in congress to use its efforts to have government standards specified in contracts for future delivery of cotton.

The Stuckey-Lawson concurrent resolution providing for an investigation of the prices of fertilizers by the attorney general passed the house.

The house killed the senate concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the advisability of the purchase by the state of lime deposits on the Santee river, near Pinckney's landing.

The senate concurrent resolution, providing for the compilation by the various county boards of pensions of a list of soldiers and widows of soldiers receiving pensions, was passed by the house. The lists are to be sent to the attorney general.

The Belzer bill providing for the assessment and equalization of property for taxation was killed by the house.

The senate bill allowing sheriffs to accept passes on railroads was killed on third reading by the house after a lively fight into which the question of corporation influence on sheriffs and members of the house was injected. The sheriff's pass bill was killed by a vote of 45 to 34.

The house killed the Carlisle bill repealing the state income tax law. The passage of the Carlisle bill was urged on the grounds that the state tax on incomes was inequitable and farcically enforced and that the passage of the federal income tax law subjected income taxpayers to a double burden. The bill was killed by a vote of 53 to 34.

The house killed the Crouch bill requiring architects employed by the state to give bond for one-fourth the cost of buildings they designed.

The Stevenson bill, correcting an error in the act creating the Thirtieth judicial circuit, was passed to third reading by unanimous consent in the house.

Senate.

Debate on the Earle-Stanley-Mixon-Hunter two-cent passenger rate bill, begun in the senate, continued throughout the night session and will be taken up again immediately after the morning hour, when the indications are that it will be killed, or the committee amendments adopted.

The opponents of the two-cent rate contend that it is unfair to give the man of means the advantage of a two-cent rate in purchasing a mileage book and to require the man who can not afford to invest at once in transportation for from 500 to 1,000 miles to pay two and a half and three cents a mile. The opponents answer this by saying that it is the same discrimination that is made in favor of a large shipper as against a small shipper; that the man paying the railroad \$20 in a lump sum makes that much money available for the use of the railroad in its business.

Senator Young said that the proponents of the two-cent rate bill admitted that it would prove confiscatory in the case of short lines, yet, he said, they would have a trunk line haul passengers for 100 miles more or less within the state for two cents. The logic of this view of the matter Senator Young said that he could not see.

WEST IS NAMED GEORGIA SENATOR

APPOINTEE ONE OF BEST KNOWN
MEN OF SOUTHERN
GEORGIA.

WILL FINISH BACON'S TERM

Has Been Prominently Identified
With Politics in the State for
Many Years.

Atlanta.—Governor Slaton appointed William Stanley West of Valdosta, one of the best known men in the state, to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator A. O. Bacon, whose death occurred in Washington, February 14.

Governor Slaton did not write any formal announcement. He merely walked out into the reception room, saw that the newspapers were all represented and spoke one word: "West!"

In an instant the news traveled throughout the capitol and was flashed to all parts of the city and state.

Commenting on the appointment, Governor Slaton said:

"It was only a moment ago that I came to a definite decision. Any time up to five minutes ago I was free to change my mind. I had told no one of my intention."

Colonel West was naturally gratified when he heard the news of his appointment.

When seen after the statement had been made at the capitol that the governor had appointed him, Mr. West said:

"I have been in Atlanta for several days, but I have not intruded myself upon the governor. After the burial of Senator Bacon my friends not only from all parts of south Georgia, but throughout the state, notified me that they would present my claims to the governor. Many of them asked me to meet them in Atlanta for a conference on the situation and I have been here for a few days with that end in view."

"I was impressed from the beginning that this was a south Georgia appointment and my friends were good enough to take the position that I was the man for the place. Frankly I do not know whether I am or not, but I do know that I have at all times been a loyal and a zealous supporter of Governor Slaton and that I have been unflinching in my zeal in behalf of the section of the state from which I come. I have never let my enthusiasm in behalf of south Georgia lessen my advocacy of what I believe to be for the best interests of the state at large and I consider myself fortunate in having as many friends in the upper part of the state as I have in the section around my home county."

William Stanley West, the oldest surviving son of James and Mary A. West, is a leading member of the Lowndes county bar, with residence and office in the city of Valdosta. He was born in Marion county, Georgia, August 23, 1849; was educated in Mercer university, where he graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts, subsequently receiving the degree of master of arts from the same institution, completing his education when he was 33 years of age. While a student there he was honored with the presidency of the Ciceronian Literary society and was anniversary of that society in 1880.

In the early portion of his business life he was engaged in teaching, continuing in this occupation for some time after leaving college. He was then identified with sawmilling and lumbering interests, as well as other enterprises, after which he graduated in the law department of Mercer university, and was admitted to the bar upon completing his course.

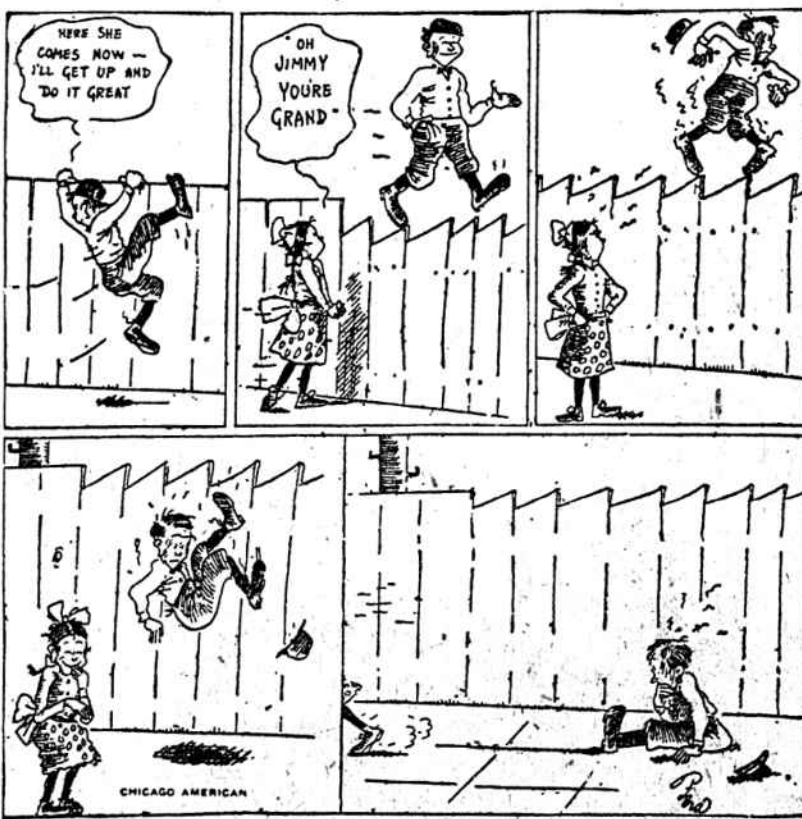
From 1892 to 1897 he served as a member of the lower house of the state legislature, and in 1898-99 was a member of the state senate. In 1900 he declined a return to the lower house, but was elected to that body in 1902 and served until 1904. In 1905-06 he was again returned to the state senate without opposition, and was then elected president of that body. In 1908 he was sent as a delegate at large from the state of Georgia to the national Democratic convention, held at Denver, Col.

Snow Throughout the South. Atlanta.—Atlanta was in the grip of the most persistent snowstorm she has had in years. The snow was by no means confined to Atlanta, but on the contrary Atlanta was one of the last cities which the blizzard visited. Snow fell in Charleston, Savannah and the cities of the mountain sections before it began to fall in Atlanta. The snow stretched its blanket over the entire south all the way from Richmond to New Orleans, leaving out only a small part of Florida and possibly a few isolated spots here and yonder.

Canadian Pacific Won't Use Canal. Washington.—Assurances that the Canadian Pacific railroad has no intention of attempting to evade the provision of the Panama canal act barring railroad-owned ships from the canal, reached Washington through official channels. With this assurance came a further declaration that the Canadian Pacific would not send its fleets through the canal even if there were no question about its right to do so, because the company's officials could see no advantage in changing present routes.

Floods in California. Los Angeles, Cal.—Orange and lemon growers of the citrus fruit region about Los Angeles, who suffered severely in the freeze of January, 1913, sustained another hard blow in a storm at Los Angeles. Groves nipped and shivered by the frost a year ago and in many instances homes floated off on the crest of the swirling currents. Pomona, center of a large fruit growing district, was razed by the storm waters.

HOW WOMEN LOVE A HERO



7,465 BANKS ENTER SYSTEM

INSTITUTIONS THAT HAVE NOT
COME IN NEW SYSTEM
ARE SMALL.

Less Than Fifty National Banks Failed
to Respond—Some State
Banks.

Washington.—The new federal reserve system will begin business with a membership of seven thousand four hundred and sixty-five banks. This was known when, at the close of the last day on which the national banks could signify their intention of accepting the terms of the currency law, less than fifty of the 7,493 national banks of the country had failed to respond favorably. More than enough state, institutions had applied for membership to bring the total to 7,465.

Official count of the banks and tabulation of their resources and liabilities will begin at the treasury department. Most of the institutions that have not come into the new system are comparatively small, and it is estimated that 97 per cent. of all the capital and resources in the present national bank system is represented by those whose applications are in.

VILLA'S STORY OF KILLING

Rebel Leader Says Englishman Tried
to Take His Life.

Chihuahua, Mexico.—General Villa's story of the killing of William S. Benton, told to reporters here, differs but little from the official statement given out at Juarez.

The Juarez statement declared that when Benton reached for his hip pocket Villa knocked him down with a blow of the fist. Villa said that when Benton made this move he poked his own pistol into Benton's stomach and then turned him over to the guards. Villa insisted that Benton came to take his life, and referred to Benton's mission concerning the welfare of his ranch as a pretext to gain admittance. According to Villa, Benton, after the verdict of the courtmartial, confessed his guilt and declined to ask for mercy. He merely requested that his property be turned over to his widow.

Villa contradicted his official report to the American consul at Juarez that Gustav Bauch, a German-American, accused of being a spy, had been brought to Chihuahua.

Ex-Senator Teller Dead.

Denver, Colo.—Henry Moore Teller, secretary of the interior in President Arthur's cabinet, and for more than thirty years United States senator from Colorado, died here at the home of his daughter, Mrs. G. E. Tyler. Senator Teller was 84 years old; had been ill two years during which he had many sinking spells, but from which he rallied. In the late seventies, Senator Teller became a person of wide repute because of his activities in the United States senate. His most ardent work was his opposition to the standardization of gold in the monetary system of the nation.

Mississippi Race Riot.

Robinsville, Miss.—There were no indications here of further trouble between whites and negroes after the race riot, in which Morris Love, white, and two negroes were killed. White men, said to have been incensed by noise a score of more negroes made, formed a posse to arrest them. The negroes, it was claimed, began shooting and Love fell dead. In the exchange of shots two negroes were killed. The white men retreated when their ammunition was exhausted and the negroes fled.

19 Persons Poisoned.

Birmingham, Ala.—Every physician at Mountain Creek, a small town south of this place, was at work to prevent death to any of the 19 persons poisoned from eating "soused meat." Several traveling men to whom the meat was served at a hotel were among those taken ill. The meat was distributed by a local market man who had purchased it from a farmer. Town authorities are investigating the cause, but have reached no decision as yet.

Says South Carolinians Are Lawless.

Columbia, S. C.—"We are a lawless people," cried Senator Verner of Oconee county on the floor of the senate, in a speech against the bill for compulsory education in this state. The senators said that a compulsory education law could not be enforced. He asked if there was any one who would take his "little pistol" and go and force parents to send their children to school. Strife, he said, would be stirred up.

COLD WAVE SWEEPS U. S.

STORM SWEEPS ACROSS CONTINENT,
CAUSING MUCH DAMAGE AND SUFFERING.

Snow in South and a Blizzard for the
Valleys of Ohio and
Mississippi.

Washington.—A violent storm swept across the continent from Colorado, causing snow in the Southern states and snow in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys, the lake regions and the north Atlantic states.

St. Louis.—Hail began to fall throughout Missouri and by night had coated the ground in many places with more than an inch of ice. The storm was accompanied by a 30-degree drop in temperature.

Sioux City, Iowa.—Northwest Iowa, eastern South Dakota and northeastern Nebraska are in the grip of a storm. In Sioux City and vicinity the heaviest snow of the season fell, hampering streets and railroad traffic. Reports from South Dakota indicate a 6-inch fall.

Chicago.—A 36-mile an hour wind piled snow in great drifts delayed traffic in Illinois. Several inches of snow fell. The thermometer ranged from 22 to 16 degrees above zero. Frank Kachelhoffer, 75 years old, and his wife, aged 70, were found dead by neighbors in a two-room shack near the river. Death was said to have been caused by lack of food and coal.

Kansas City.—A storm of sleet and snow swept over western Missouri and most of Kansas. Telegraph and telephone service was badly demoralized, few wires working out of Kansas City. The wire situation was worse to west and north but meager reports are coming in as to the extent of the storm.

DAMAGE BY FIRE IN ATLANTA

McKenzie Building, One of City Landmarks, Gutted by Flames.

Atlanta.—Fully twenty-five thousand spectators in the vicinity of the Candler building throughout Sunday afternoon watched nearly every freeman in the city battle with one of the most dangerous downtown fires in years, which almost completely wrecked the McKenzie building at James and Peachtree streets, a city landmark.

Five firemen were injured. A number were suffocated by smoke and fumes. One ladderman, E. A. Davis, of engine house, No. 1, fell from the top of a 32-foot ladder in front of the Johnson-Gewinner firm, when it slipped and crashed to the sidewalk.

The firms that suffered from the flames were the Johnson-Gewinner company, the Stoddard company, the Stephen A. Ryan real estate office, the Pickard-Deans Drug company, the John Chalmers Tailoring shop, the Georgia Realty and Trust company, the Woodmen of the World lodge, the John D. Babbage real estate offices and the W. R. Jeter contracting concern.

Father of Nation Honored.

Washington.—President Wilson was the central figure at a mass meeting in a downtown theater here under the auspices of the Sons of the Revolution in commemoration of Washington's birthday. Joseph W. Folk, solicitor of the state department, in an address, paid tribute to the founder of the republic as a man "imperfect enough to be intensely human and near enough perfect to be an inspiration to all who honor justice and worship liberty." President Wilson did not speak.

Joseph Fels Passes to Unknown.

Philadelphia.—Joseph Fels, millionaire soap manufacturer, single tax advocate and philanthropist, died at his home here from pneumonia. He was 61 years old. Mr. Fels spent most of his time advocating the doctrine of the single tax in both this country and Great Britain. He recently returned from England, where he had given a large part of his fortune to the creation and maintenance of a single tax co-operative colony near London. Employees of Mr. Fels firm in this city benefit by a profit-sharing system.

German Bluejackets Sent to Mexico.

Vera Cruz, Mexico.—The commander of the German cruiser Dresden had shipped to the German legation in Mexico City two machine guns and 40,000 rounds of ammunition. Accompanying the shipment went a squad of sailors from the Dresden in civilian dress. The detail of bluejackets on duty at the American consulate here was withdrawn and replaced by a marine guard. This step was taken after Gen. Gustavo Maas, commander of the federal forces here, had given his consent.

BECKER MAY BE FREED OF MURDER

COURT DECISION PROBABLY
MEANS BECKER CASE WILL
BE DISMISSED.

FOUR GUNMEN LOSE APPEAL

Decision Alleges That Goff Was Unfair in His Treatment of Becker.

New York.—The conviction of former Police Lieutenant Charles Becker of the murder of the gambler, Herman Rosenthal, was annulled by the courts of appeals at Albany, the highest court in the state. He is entitled to a new trial, but it seemed probable that he might go free without facing a second ordeal. It was made known that District Attorney Charles S. Whitman believes that under the prevailing opinion handed down by the court, conviction a second time will be impossible.

Appeals taken by the four gunmen, "Whitey" Lewis, "Lefty Louie," "Gyp the Blood" and "Dago Frank," convicted as actual murderers of Rosenthal, and whom Becker was accused of having instigated to commit the crime, were not sustained and they will have to die in the electric chair, probably in March, except in the event of executive clemency.

Ossining, N. Y.—"It's a long lane that has no turning," Charles Becker said in the "death house" of Sing Sing prison, when he received news of the court's decision.

The four gunmen, "Gyp the Blood," "Whitey" Lewis, "Dago Frank," "Lefty Louie" and "Dago Frank," Crofick and "Lefty Louie" Rosenberg were informed that their conviction had been confirmed and that they must die in the electric chair. The warden went to their cells and said: "I am sorry, boys, that I bring you bad news. The court has turned down your application for a new trial."

"That's all right, warden," said "Lefty Louie," "we know the job is no cinch for you."

"Dago Frank" said, "God's will be done."

The other two gunmen said nothing. "Lefty Louie" added:

"I want you to ask the newspaper boys to deny the story that we're losing our nerve and that we have been quarreling in the 'death house' among ourselves. We're just as game now as we ever were."

WOMEN BRAVE SNOW TO VOTE

Thousands of Them Took Part in Primaries at Chicago.

Chicago.—Thousands of Chicago women had their first real experience in Chicago with the ballot box and took part in the actual nomination of candidates for the city council. In wards in which women candidates were running in opposition to men for places in the city council, the women candidates toured the wards and hustled for votes in approved political fashion.

A snowstorm early in the day delayed many voters, and a movement fostered by many suffrage leaders, who believed that women should not formally ally themselves with any specific party, kept hundreds from voting at the primaries.

Five of the eight women candidates were unopposed in their party and their nomination was certain. Among them was Miss Marion Drake, who will run on the Progressive ticket in the spring election against the present alderman of the First ward, John (Bathhouse) Coughlin.

Changes due to women's entrance into politics were observed in more than one precinct. In the first ward there came a wall from Patrick O'Malley, for years a fifth precinct leader and a saloonkeeper. Three women judges and three strange men clerks of election failed to recognize him as he cast his ballot.

France Votes \$400,000 for Canal Show

Paris.—The chamber of deputies voted an appropriation of \$400,000 to provide for official French participation in the Panama Pacific exposition at San Francisco. The appropriation bill has still to go to the senate, where there will be some opposition.

Jim Conley Is Convicted.

Atlanta.—Jim Conley begins the serving of a year's sentence on the chain-gang following the verdict of a jury in his case, which reported against the former pencil factory sweeper, charged with being accessory after the fact in the murder of Mary Phagan by Leo Frank. Conley took his sentence stoically. He smiled when he was told by his attorney that he "had got off light." The second day's developments in the sordid trial proceedings in which Conley was principal were not sensational.

Eyes of Slain Girl Photographed.

Aurora, Ill.—Yielding to persons who have faith in ages old superstition, the authorities here have photographed the eyes of Theresa Hollander. State's Attorney Tyler admitted this, saying that it was the belief of many that the retina of a murdered person retains the image of the murderer. But whether the negative held by the authorities showed anything of this nature was not revealed by the state's attorney. Neither did he say whether it would be introduced as evidence in clubbing to death of Miss Hollander.

Hay and Potatoes Feared for Mails.

Washington.—Warning that unless the postmaster general was checked "bales of hay and bushels of potatoes" soon would be going through the mails was given the senate by Senator Bankhead, chairman of the postoffice committee, who declared the postoffice department was running riot in the matter of parcel post business, and that the government was operating the new service at a loss. The senator's remarks came in debate on the annual postoffice appropriation bill.

ASKS FOR EXHIBIT

COMMISSIONER ADVISES SOUTH
CAROLINA TO PARTICIPATE.
OTHER STATES ARE.

COULD MAKE SPLENDID SHOW

Perhaps No State Is Better Prepared
To Make The Splendid Showing of
Resources, Farming, etc., Than Is
South Carolina.

Columbia.—F. G. Hege, commissioner Panama-Pacific Exposition, to be held next year in San Francisco, said recently that he felt very hopeful regarding the bill pending in the South Carolina legislature which provides for an exhibit by this state at the exposition. The measure, which carries an appropriation of \$12,000, is now in the hands of a committee of free conference.

Discussing the exposition and the attitude toward it of states other than South Carolina, Mr. Hege said:

"One year from today all eyes will be upon California as the hostess of the world. The people of San Francisco and of California have in their generosity contributed nearly \$20,000 to entertain the foreign nations as the guests of this nation in celebrating the marriage of the two great oceans. "The exposition when completed on the broad, international lines contemplated, will represent a total expenditure of over \$80,000,000. The exposition company management guarantee everything being ready to open the gates one year from today. The expert architects have made it possible for the buildings to be so arranged that the visitors can study the exhibits of all classes with the least possible exertion, as the palaces are all arranged in courts and everything designed with a view to pleasing every one."

"In a recent conversation with Gov. Craig of North Carolina, he stated he considered the participation of North Carolina in the world's exposition a very important subject and was sorry the legislature failed to make an appropriation, and it was his intention to appoint a strong commission at an early date and do everything in his power to have North Carolina creditably represented."

There is perhaps no state in a better position to make a splendid showing of its resources and opportunities for large, diversified farming than the state of South Carolina. The state has an exhibit already assembled which is probably worth \$30,000. A number of large manufacturing industries will be glad to have an opportunity of contributing exhibits of their particular product to this state exhibit."

Railroad Heads at Anderson.

Anderson.—Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern railway, and Capt. A. W. Anderson, general manager of the Charleston & Western Carolina railway, were the principal speakers at the annual banquet-smoker of the Anderson Chamber of Commerce recently. More than 800 men were present, many coming from a distance. A special car was operated over the interurban line from Greenville, bringing 35 or 40 invited guests. The subject selected by President Harrison was "Agricultural and Industrial Prosperity Depend Upon Prosperous Railroads." "Our Railroads" was Capt. Anderson's subject.

Mr. Harrison arrived in the city on a special train at 1:25 o'clock. Mr. Lee wired that he was called to New York and could not attend, and Capt. Anderson arrived on a special train in the afternoon about 2:30 o'clock.

Rural Carriers Meet.

Lexington.—The Lexington County Rural Letter Carriers' association met in annual session in the county court house recently with President J. E. B. McCarthy of Leesville, presiding. There was a very large attendance, nearly every member of the association being present. Lexington has the largest organization, in point of members, of any county in the state, although there are other counties with more rural routes.

The most important matter discussed by the members of the association was the matter of road roads.

Patents Road Scraper.

Greenville.—A. B. Black, a progressive Greenville farmer, has invented and secured a patent on a road scraper which is said to produce wonderful results. It is a simple device and is easily constructed at small cost. It is a horse-drawn machine, and the roller used as a packer weighs about a ton. The other part of the scraper is of much lighter material. The packer is composed of a roller of cement construction and at the front of the roller is a steel scraper. All machinery is operated by one man.

New Mill Starts.

Kershaw.—Work has begun at the cotton mill. The Kershaw cotton mill had its first day of running recently, everything having been put in excellent working order. The mill will be run from now on day and night. There are only at present about 12 families in the mill village, but the authorities say that there will be at least 40 within the next few months. This mill will weave fine white goods.

The Kershaw mill has 10,000 spindles and 500 looms. All machinery is entirely new.

Interesting School Meet.

Blenheim.—There was a meeting of considerable interest in Blenheim at the Key school recently. It was the occasion of two most helpful, practical and stimulating addresses by Mr. Barton, who is connected with the farm demonstration work, and by Prof. I. W. Hill of Washington, D. C., who is with the bureau of plant industry. They called special attention to the prevailing need of supplying humus and of crop rotation. Prof. Hill declared the boll weevil was a blessing in disguise.

New Trucking District in Horry.

Horry county is to have a new trucking district this season, and freight is to be hauled into and out of a rich section of South Carolina that has never in all its history enjoyed any kind of transportation facilities.

About a week ago Representative Stanley of Horry called Commissioner Watson's attention to the fact that in the extreme northeastern portion of Horry county the people were anxious to go into the planting of potatoes for market.

Find Many Old Documents.

South Carolina public documents of the highest importance, several hundred in number, the whereabouts of which for many years have been unknown to the state authorities, were lately discovered in an attic at Chambersburg, Pa., and by the finder, Wm. H. Murray, a dealer in old books and manuscripts, have been brought to the notice of A. S. Salley, Jr., secretary of the historical commission of South Carolina, who purposes instituting proceedings for their recovery. They have had several conferences.

Columbia Station Substitute Bill.

A substitute for the Welch bill to require the railroads to erect and maintain a union station in Columbia was reported out of the railroad committee of the senate. The substitute makes no mention of erection but provides simply for the improvement and maintenance of an adequate station. The substitute bill would place the matter in the hands of two engineers, one to be appointed by the railroads, and the other by city council, instead of the Chamber of Commerce.